## Libraries

### 图书馆

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Hundred Outstanding Architects 建筑區匠一百 **Edited by Bernard Chan** 

陈晋略主编

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#### **Hundred Outstanding Architects**

A series of 'X Volumes of Architecture' of which each volume is dedicated to one building type, such as Dream Houses, Housing, Educational Facilities, Libraries, Athletic Facilities, Gateways, Commercial Buildings, Hotels, Museums and Theatres. A comprehensive selection of projects are chosen represented by well over 100 most distinguished architectural firms worldwide reflecting the pluralism of architecture.

#### 建筑巨匠一面

《建筑屋匠一画》系列丛书共10 册,按照建筑物的类型分类,分别为: 别坚建筑、住宅建筑、教育建筑、图书馆、体育建筑、客运大楼、商业建筑、潮店、传物馆和歌舞剧院,汇集了从100 多家世界上最著名的建筑梯亭务所统选出来的多元化的建筑作品。

# Libraries

### 图书馆

Hundred Outstanding Architects 建筑巨匠一百

> 辽宁科学技术出版社 Liaoning Science and Technology Publishing House

### **Preface**



Libraries and archives are where books are stored, not only that, their role of significant importance is elevated once they become national libraries carrying international status. The libraries are then treated like a symbol, which is made easier due to the monofunction of this building type, resulting generally as freestanding objects. Primarily these types of libraries tend to have a monumental nature such as the Bibliotheque Nationale de France and the Bibliotheca Alexandrina where formal geometry applies.

To the other extent, there are less serious examples that provide quite a different aspect of the images libraries portrait. The Library of the Future by Mecanoo, Peckham Library by Alsop Architects and Robertson Branch Library by Steven Ehrlich are good illustrations of these cases.

There is always this question of whether the book stacks should be placed among the workplaces of the readers and scholars or away from them. Given the library is a place for learning and acquiring knowledge in a silent environment, perhaps a segregation of the two functions is more sensible with the sacrifice of convenience.

Another important element is how lighting is controlled with the use of both artificial and natural light. No direct sunlight should be exposed to the thousands of books displayed and yet there should be adequate natural lighting for the readers and scholars. Diffused lighting is preferred and employed with the aid of skylights.

With the age of technology, libraries all over the world can access information and reading materials through internet. Books could eventually be treated as manuscripts to be treasured and stored. Libraries could eventually become archives and monuments of the past turning into galleries of displayed manuscripts.

**Bernard Chan** 

图书馆和档案室一直被认为仅仅是存储书籍的地方,其实不然,一旦它们成为国家图书馆而承担国际事务职责时,它们的重要性便被大大提升。图书馆此时便会被当作一种象征符号,由于这种建筑类型的单一功能,这种象征很容易便会形成,其结果为一座独立的建筑物。从根本上说,这些图书馆的类型趋向于具有纪念意义的特征,正如法国国家图书馆和亚历山大图书馆这两所图书馆一样,对称式的几何手法在此可以得以运用。

从另一种程度来说, 很少能看见非常另类的图书馆建筑范例, 米卡诺设计的未来图书馆、阿尔索普建筑师事务所设计的佩卡姆图书馆和史蒂文·欧里奇设计的罗伯森大街图书馆分馆正是这种现象的典范。

人们总是在争论书架应该放置于读者和学者的工作间还是应该远离他们这个问题。假使图书馆是一个在安静环境中学习和获取知识的地方, 那么将这两种情况隔离开来会牺牲了方便性, 但却可能是一种更加明智的做法。

图书馆需要考虑的另一重要因素是如何运用人工和自然光来控制光线,其内部摆放的成千上万的书籍不能直接被放置于太阳光下,但是同时又应该有足够的自然光适于读者和学者阅读,借助天窗就可以分散光线并对其加以有效利用。

随着科技的进步,通过互联网便可以获得全世界的图书馆的信息和资料。最终,传统书籍会像某些原稿一样被珍藏对待。图书馆最终将变成储藏历史的档案馆与纪念馆,变成展示原稿的陈列馆。

陈晋略

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# Information Technology Library 信息技术图书馆

London,

England

Completion Date: 1997

英国伦敦

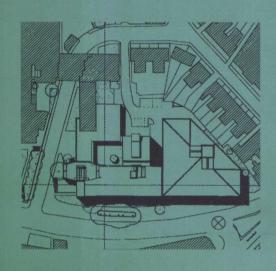
竣工时间:1997年

The brief for the new building was for it to be a showcase for the activity of the Goldsmith's College, University of London, and a highly visible entrance to both the existing library and the campus as a whole. This has provoked a simple assertive building, which offers the college a strong external presence, while physically linking the various college buildings, which previously contributed to a fragmented street edge.Reflecting an evolution in the way libraries are presently progressing, the new building extends and compliments the existing paper based library, providing information technology and language resource facilities for the college generally.

The highly glazed north-east elevation facing onto the main thoroughfare allows natural light into the open study areas. As a deliberate symbol of the new identity of the college, the computer based activity within these open spaces is highly visible from the street. This however imposes its own demands as high levels of natural light can cause glare problems for those using computer terminals. Perforated aluminium vertical fins are offered up to the outside of the glazing to the upper two floors dominating the Lewisham Way elevation. These are not there for direct solar shading, but rather they appropriately filter oblique views and natural light, resolving the problem of glare. They allow appropriately filtered light deep into the open study areas, maintain outward views, and contribute to the structural stability of the glazing. As natural lighting levels fall, supplementary artificial lighting is progressively introduced via electronic sensors.

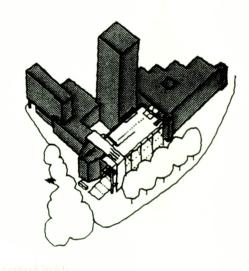
委托人希望该新大楼成为伦敦大学戈德史密斯学院新形象的代表,成为通向老图书馆及整个学校的醒目入口。为此建筑师采用了简洁果断的设计手法,为学院树立起一个强有力的外观形象。同时该大楼还将学院各建筑物连接到一起,使原本零碎的临街景观更加统一。新大楼反映了图书馆的发展潮流,对原有的以纸本信息为基础的图书馆进行了扩展和补充,为整个学院提供了信息技术及语言资源方面的设施。

面向一条主干道的东北立面采用了大量玻璃,将自然光引入了开放的学习区。作为学院新形象的象征,可以从街道上清楚地见到这些开放式空间内的各种以电脑为基础的活动景象。不过大量自然采光有可能产生电脑屏幕的炫光问题,为此在面临路易斯汉姆大道的玻璃墙外面垂直布置了穿孔铝板,它们阻挡了阳光的直射,恰到好处地对自然光进行了过滤,解决了炫光的问题。它们既引入了自然光和户外景观。同时也强化了玻璃结构的稳定性。当自然采光强度减弱时,辅助性人工照明会在电子传感器控制下逐渐打开。

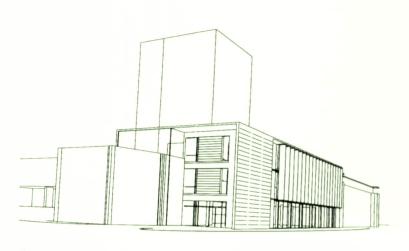


Site Plan 场地平面图



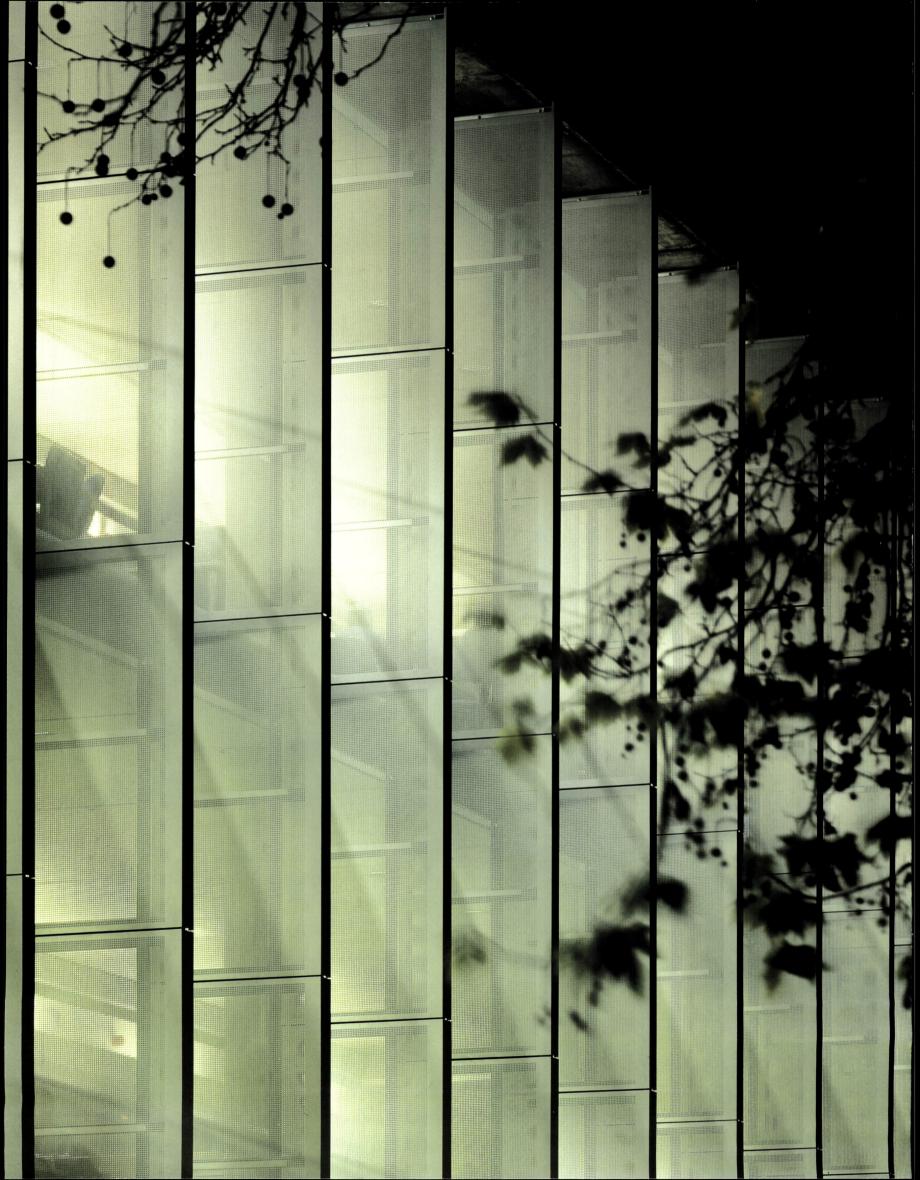


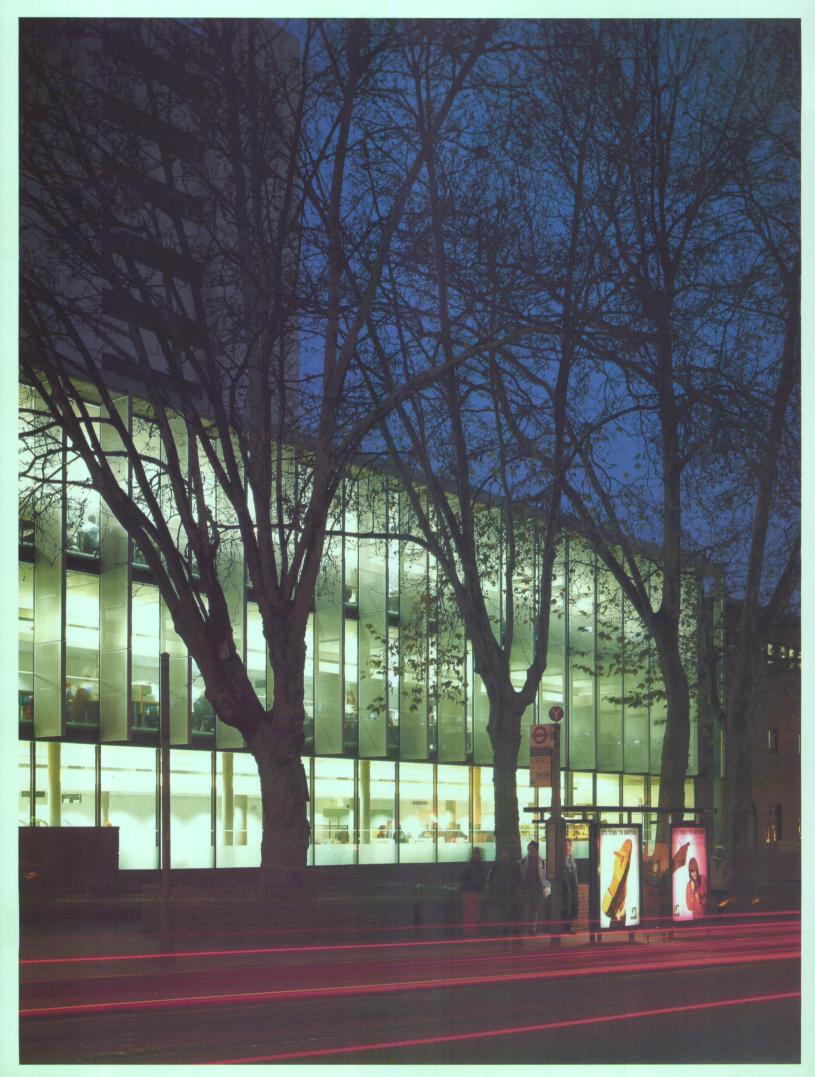
概念草图

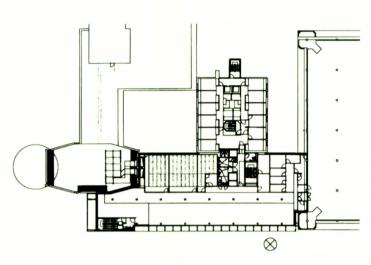


透视图

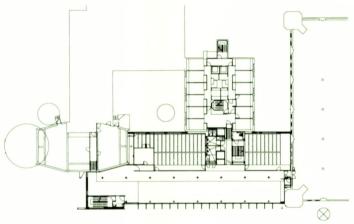




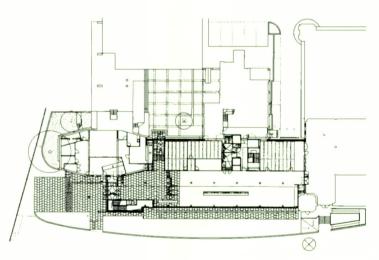




Level 2 Pla 3层平面图



Level 1 Pla 2层平面图



Entrance Level Plan 入口层平面图





